Reply of Government.—Referred to the Superintendent of Survey.

SUBJECT No. 102.

Grant of copies of survey records to parties.

Mr. H. Rama Rao, Tumkur Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—It is prayed that copies of survey records pertaining to patta lands may be granted when applied for by raiyats.

Reply of Government.—These records being preliminary and not final, the existing rules cannot be changed.

SUBJECT No. 103.

Revision of certain village account forms.

Mr. Lakshminaranappa, Heggaddevankote Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—The present form prescribed for preparing "Kammi Jasti" account does not tally with entries made in other accounts. It is therefore requested that this account may be ordered to be prepared in the form prescribed for the survey settlement.

Reply of Government.—A revised form may be submitted for consideration to the Revenue Commissioner and the Survey Superintendent.

FOREST.

(No. 104 to 144.)

SUBJECT No. 104.

Sandal trees on occupied lands.

Messrs. Timmasetti, Govindaraju Mudaliar, Sahukar Davud Sab, Mudgere Taluk; Mudveera Chetty, Closepet Sub-Taluk; and Naraharaiya, Nelamangala Taluk.

Messrs. B. Gangaiya, B. Appajaiya, Basanna and Veerabhadra Chetty, Bangalore City Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—Sandal trees growing on occupied lands are the monopoly of Government. If the holder of the land is given at least a portion of the amount realized from the sale of such trees, he will be encouraged to plant such trees in large numbers. This will no doubt be a source of additional income to the State. It is requested that Government will see their way to order accordingly.

Holding the occupant responsible for the destruction of sandal trees on his lands often affords opportunities to malicious persons to bring the innocent into trouble. It will be just if the real culprit is traced and punished and not the occupant.

It is prayed that either the land-holders may be permitted to own the trees which naturally grow on their lands to the detriment of the garden plantation or the trees may be allowed to be destroyed as soon as they grow, so as to prevent the deterioration of their lands and save them from the clutches of subordinate officers.

Reply of Government.—The question is under the consideration of Government.

SUBJECT No. 105.

Malnad concession rates for timber to be extended to raiyats residing within the boundaries of Municipalities.

Mr. H. Shama Rao, Sagar Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Land-holders in the malnad are allowed concession rates of seigniorage for timber; but no such concession is shown to raiyats residing in the neighbouring municipal towns. The raiyats are not allowed to bring into municipal towns even timber which they are entitled to remove for use in the villages in which they hold lands. It is therefore prayed that the

land-holders residing in municipalities may also be shown a similar concession.

Reply of Government.—Referred to the Revenue Commissioner and the Conservator of Forests for opinion.

SUBJECT No. 106.

Grant of timber.

Mr. Chennabasappa Gowda, Nagar Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—The seigniorage prescribed by the rules in force at present is high. It is prayed that a free grant of wood may be ordered as before.

Reply of Government.—In the malnad, special rates are allowed to raiyats. Further reduction is not necessary.

SUBJECT No. 107.

Reduction of seigniorage on bamboos.

Mr. MalaliVenkataramaiya, Manjarabad Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—(1) The rate of seigniorage on bamboos is Rs. 2 per 100, while in the adjoining province of Coorg it is only 12 annas. As people get their bamboos from Coorg, licenses for our bamboos are on the decrease. Moreover, owing to the flowering of bamboos this year, the standing bamboos become useless after drying, and for some years bamboos would become a rare commodity. The rate may therefore be reduced to 12 annas per 100 as in Coorg, to enable the raiyats to keep a stock of bamboos for future use before the standing ones become dry.

(2) Owing to the flowering of bamboos, seigniorage may be remitted on bamboos temporarily for one or two years, and the raiyats allowed to remove them free.

Reply of Government.—(1) As the rates are not uniform, the Conservator will be asked to report whether they may not be made uniform, or whether the existing rates may be reduced in any parts of the State.

(2) Bamboos die after flowering and it is desirable to encourage their removal before they begin to decay. The Conservator will be asked to consider whether in localities in which they have begun to flower largely they may not be allowed to be taken free or at least at half the rates for one or two years.

SUBJECT No. 108.

Reduction of fees on bamboo thorns brought from jungles for hedging sugarcane fields.

Mr. Lakshminarasimhachar, Chamrajnagar Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—It is prayed that the present fee of annas four levied on every cart-load of thorny bamboos (ಸಳ್ಳು) brought from jungles for hedging sugarcane fields, be reduced.

Reply of Government.—The Conservator states that he will soon visit the Chamrajnagar Taluk, with reference to which the representation is made. He will, on enquiry into local conditions, consider and report whether a reduction of the fee is necessary.